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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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**INFORMATION REPORT**

REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR(Moscow Oblast)/Germany (Soviet Zone)

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SUBJECT Information on German Guided Missile Specialists  
Deported to the USSR

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SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO. 25X1

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In 1945 and 1946, Lieutenant Colonel A. Ye. Melamid and Colonel Yuriy Aleksandrovich Pobedonostsev acted as Soviet liaison officers at the Zentralwerke in Bleicherode. At present, no V-weapons are being manufactured in Bleicherode. After being deported to the USSR in 1946, the German specialists of the Bleicherode plant were assigned to institutes, factories, camps, and similar installations. Dr. Karl Borkmann was sent to Monino, Fritz Viebach to Ostashkov, Helmut Groettrup to an undetermined place, and Dr. Rolf Goermann, who was closely associated with Groettrup, to some other unknown place.<sup>1</sup>

after 1950 or 1951, along with the other German specialists of his organization,

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was sent to Gorodomlya Island near Ostaahkov, where he had nothing to do and was left uninformed on the subject on which he had previously worked.

3.

[REDACTED]

4.

[REDACTED] Some of the experts were sent to Monino (55-51N, 38-11E) to work in an institute that was housed in a sanatorium, while the remainder went to Ilinskaya and worked at an institute in or near Moscow. 2 When this institute was destroyed by fire, they were daily trucked to the institute in Monino, which is about 70 km distant from Ilinskaya. In about 1950, some specialists of Dr. Borkmann's organization were moved to a place in the vicinity of Moscow. They had to sign a contract for four years and were attached to an organization of about 100 German specialists, who worked in various fields and at various places. The organization included specialists from Kuybyshev, from the former Askania Works, in addition to skilled workers. [REDACTED] Dr. Werner Wilhelm Buschbeck, formerly employed at the Telefunken Plant. The 100 German specialists, all of whom were obliged to stay another four years in the USSR, were quartered in a settlement built for them. The group formerly located in Ilinskaya was moved to Monino, from where a total of 88 engineers were returned to Germany, including Dr. Eng. Ernst Gehrman, Dr. Hans Georg Vulpius, Dr. Heinz Moser, and Wolfgang Henniger.

5.

[REDACTED] Professor Dr. Guenther Bock [REDACTED] was not allowed to come to Monino because a number of radar sets, which he was apparently not supposed to see, were located there. After Dr. Buschbeck and his organization had left Monino, every productive activity stopped there. Only then was Bock allowed to visit Monino. [REDACTED] the German engineers were never informed what the Soviets thought of their work, and [REDACTED] never was any exchange of experiences between them and their Soviet colleagues. [REDACTED] their scientific work was not properly utilized by the Soviets. [REDACTED] a group of 1,000 Germans would be returned from Ostashkov to Germany in the near future.

6.

[REDACTED] Professor Bock [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] continued to work in the field in which he had specialized for many years, particularly on problems of air flow in connection with profiles. [REDACTED] Bock was not carried on the list of German specialists. [REDACTED] Schneider (fnu), a Soviet citizen, whose family had emigrated from Germany to the USSR two generation ago [REDACTED] acted as a Soviet welfare officer for the German organization at Monino. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Bock was carried on a special list of the MVD, which had temporarily detained him in the Lubyanka Prison.

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25X1 7. [redacted] at the  
 25X1 Lubyanka Prison [redacted] all the letters written  
 25X1 by the German specialists were censored, photostated, and translated into  
 25X1 Russian at the Ministry for State Security. [redacted]  
 25X1 the German organization in Ilinskaya worked under a Soviet who had also acted  
 25X1 as Soviet chief in Bleicherode.<sup>3</sup> [redacted] the important work  
 25X1 formerly done at Bleicherode was continued at Monino. In about 1950, three  
 25X1 specialists from Ilinskaya and 13 from Monino were organized into a special  
 25X1 group, which was always referred to as a top secret group. [redacted]  
 25X1 [redacted] Dr. Buschbeck and Dr. Tschorner<sup>4</sup> were included in this special group.  
 The Germans had never participated in special tests. The institute in  
 Ilinskaya was responsible for the development and production of the "first  
 series" (sic). The institute was not assigned to the Ministry for Aviation  
 Industry. The settlement of the Germans was located in a park and consisted  
 of two dwellings for 11 families in addition to some administrative buildings.  
 The park was surrounded by a barbed wire fence. When the German women had to  
 go to the market, they were escorted by Soviets. [redacted]  
 25X1 [redacted] The Germans were treated well, and they were allowed to listen to  
 25X1 the RIAS broadcasting station in Berlin.

- 25X1 1. [redacted] Comment: Both Dr. Rolf Coermann and Helmut Groettrup were employed  
 at Institute 88 in Mytishchi/Podlipki.
- 25X1 2. [redacted] Comment: NII-885 at Novaya, near Moscow, was destroyed by fire in  
 25X1 February 1949, but was later rebuilt and enlarged. After the fire, the German  
 specialists who lived at Ilinskaya and worked at NII-885 were transferred to the  
 Losino-Petrovsk institute (the former sanatorium), three km from Monino. In  
 November 1950 some of the German specialists were posted from Monino [redacted]  
 25X1 [redacted] Moscow and were quartered near the Tushino airfield.
- 25X1 3. [redacted] Comment: May possibly refer to Major General Gaidukov.
- 25X1 4. [redacted] Comment: Dr. Tschorner is probably identical with Dr. Tschauner [redacted]  
 25X1 [redacted] located at Ilinskaya.

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